The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 18

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether he takes from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Joining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upwards.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first flour and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

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MENTS INSERTED ON REA-

SONABLE TERMS.

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AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Well—well! this is a comfort, now,—the air
is mild as May,
And yet 'tis March the twentieth, or twenty-
first to-day;
And Reuben ploughs the hill for corn; I
thought it would be tough,
But now I see the furrows turned, I guess it's
dry enough.

I don't half live penned up in doors; a stove's
not like the sun,
When I can't see how things go on, I fear
they're badly done;
I might have farmed till now, I think—one's
family is so queer—
As if a man can't oversee who's in his eighth year!

Father, I mind, was eighty-five before he gave
up his;
But he was dim o' sight, and crippled with
the rheumatiz.
I followed in the old, steady way, so he was
satisfied;
But Reuben likes new-fangled things and
ways I can't abide.

I'm glad I built this southern porch; my chair
seems easier here:
I haven't seen as fine a spring this five and
twenty year
And how the time goes round so quick!—a
week, I would have sworn,
Since they were husking on the flat, and now
they plough for corn!

When I was young, time had for me a lazy
ox's pace,
But now it's like a blooded horse, that means
to win the race.
And yet I can't fill out my days, I tire myself with naught;
I'd rather use my legs and hands than plague
my head with thought.

There's Marshall, too, I see from here, he
and his boys begin.
Why don't they take the lower field? that one
is poor and thin.
A coat of lime it ought to have, but they're a
doless set.
They think swamp mud's as good, but we shall
see what corn they get!

Across the level, Brown's new place begins to
make a show.
I thought he'd have to wait for trees, but,
bless me, how they grow!
They say it's fine—two acres filled with evergreens and things;
But so much land! it worries me, for not a
cent it brings.

He has the right, I don't deny, to please himself that way,
But 'tis a bad example set, and leads young
folks astray;
Book-learning gets the upper hand and work
And they that come long after us will find
things gone to wreck.

Now Reuben's on the hither side, his team
comes back again;
I know how deep he sets the share, I see the
horses strain:
I had the fields so clean of stones, but he
must plough so deep.
He'll have it like a turnpike soon, and scarcely fit for sheep.

If father lived, I'd like to know what he would
say to these
New notions of the younger men, who farm
by chemistries;
There's different stock and other grass;
there's patent plough and cart—
Five hundred dollars for a bull! it would have
broke his heart.

The maples must be putting out; I see a something red
Down yonder where the clearing laps across
the meadow's head.
Swamp cabbage grows beside the run, the
green is good to see,
But wheat's the color, after all, that cheers
and 'livens me.

They think I have an easy time, no need to
worry now—
Sit in the porch all day and watch them mow,
and sow, and plough;
Sleep in the summer in the shade, in winter
in the sun—
I'd rather do the thing myself, and know just
how it's done!

Well—I suppose I'm old, and yet 'tis not so
long ago
When Reuben spread the swarth to dry, and
Jesse learned to mow,
And William raked, and Israel hoed, and Joseph pitched with me;
But such a man as I was then my boys will
never be!

I don't mind William's hankering for lectures
and for books;
He never had a farming nack—you'd see it
in his looks;
But handsome is that handsome does, and he
is well to do;
Twould ease my mind if I could say the name
of Jesse, too.

There's one black sheep in every flock, so
there must be in mine.
But I was wrong that second time his bond to
undersign;
It's less than what his share will be—but
there's the interest!
In ten years more I might have had two thousand to invest.

There's no use thinking of it now, and yet it
makes me sore;
The way I've slaved and saved, I ought to
count a little more.
I never lost a foot of land, and that's a comfort sure,
And if they do not call me rich, they cannot
call me poor.

Well, well! ten thousand times I've thought
the things I'm thinking now.
I've thought them in the harvest field and in
the clover mow;
And sometimes I get tired of them, and wish
I'd something new—
But this is all I've seen and know; so what's
a man to do?

'Tis like my time is nearly out, of that I'm not
afraid.
I never cheated any man, and all my debts
are paid.
They call it rest we shall have, but work would
do no harm.
There can't be rivers there, and fields, without some sort o' farm!

—*From Hearth and Home.*

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

The Corners Outraged—The Guillotine at Work—Capt. McPelter Decapitated and a Nigger Made Assessor in his Place.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky)
April 9, 1869.

Ef the Democrisy uv the North arn't satisfied by this time that the ultimate intenshen uv the Ablishnist is to subjoogate em and reduce em to the level of the nigger, the voice uv one risen from the dead woodent avail nothin. Yesterday the last outrage wich a chivalrous people has been compelled to bear wuz perpetrated onto a citizen uv the Corners. I shel state the case camly:

The posishen uv Assessor of Internal Revenoo for the Deestrict uv wich the Corners is the centre, hez bin held since A. Johnson hez bin Pre-ident, by Capt. Hugh McPelter, late uv Morgan's Cavalry, C. S. A. That he hez filled the posishen to the satisfaction uv the citizens uv the Corners, no one denies. He is a distiller, in fact he and Elder Pennibacker run the two distilleries in the town, and they hev bin doen a thrivin bizniss. McPelter wuz Assessor, and Pennibacker Collector, and ez a consekence none uv the capital uv the Corners hez bin substracted and carried to Washington to feed the Abolishon theeves there. Ez no tax has ever been paid on the whisky at this place, Bascom hez bin enabled to continyoo to sell it at five cents per drink, while everywhere else the regular price is ten and fifteen. There wuz other advantages in havin the Assessorship and Collectorship in their hands. By simply hintin to em that it wuz my dooty ez a Federal offis holder to investygate their modes of doin the Government biznis, I hev not only bin the happy recipient uv scores uv two gallon jugs, but I hev bin enabled at divers and sundry times to prokoor loans uv em uv various amounts, the lowest being $1,75 and the highest reaching $20.

This happy condishen uv affairs is bustid. Grabriel Babcock, a nigger—that is a half nigger—formerly the property of Deekin Pogram, and who looks enuff like the Deekin's oldest son Jehil to be his half brother, wuz last week appinted and confirmed Assessor in the place of Captain McPelter, and immediately he entered onto the discharge uv his dooties.

There are many feechers pekoolyerly aggravatin in the appointment. To begin with, this Babcock was notoriously obnoxyus to the corners during the late onpleasantnis. At the beginnin thereof he run away from Deekin Pogram and entered the Federal servis. He wuz pertikerlary activ and cusid.

His knowledge uv the country made him yoosful to the Federal officers ez a guide and a scout, and at least one Federal victory is chargeable direct to the information he brot. Then his wife wuz knowd to hev hid five Federal sojors who had escaped from Ander uv Captain McPelter at Fort Pillow, kin a be wondered at that he wuz left for dead? or kin it be wondered at that the people uv the Corners wuz surprised whe he appeared among em at the close of the war, with one leg off and one arm stiff? Not much' Capt. McPelter wuzn't in the habit of half doin his work, and the appearance of this nigger who had passed through his hands ruther astonished the Captain,

Doorin his absence he had learned to read and write, and he wuz made a teacher in the Freedmen's Skool wich was established in this place, and now he is Assessor, with Pollock on his bond.

Ez a matter of course we dispair uv the Republic. Wat Freedom can there be for us with a nigger in offichel posishen to tyranize over us? What man uv culcher, uv educashen, uv refinement, kin afford to live in a comunity where a disgustin mulatto is made not only our ekal but our sooperior!

Deekin Pogram said this indignantly to Joe Bigler, who immejitly askt the Deekin whether or not he didn't count Babcock's mother his ekal thirty years ago? Wich question was in the presence of the Deekin's wife, who hez a temper, wuz the occasion uv severe remarks between the worthy pair. Joe Bigler delites in openin old scores.

The first act uv this Babcock, in his offishel capacity wuz the shuttin uv McPelter's and Pennibacher's distilleries, and Bascom's bar, on the skore that none uv em had never taken out licensses, or even paid any taxes! There wuz the most terrific ebulishen uv feelin at this act uv tyranny that hez ever bin my lot to witness.

"Hang the black cuss!"

"Down with the Afrikin despot!"

Shouted the infuriated citizens. With a refinement uv crooelty wich cood only be the off spring uv a most depraved and vishus mind, he shut up these places at seven o'clock in the morning, before one uv the citizens hed hed his morning bitters! Hed he postponed it an hour we might hev fought it out, for some one else wood hev prokoored a supply before noon, and things would hev gone on normal. But there wuz the entire populashen uv the Corners at seven a. m., with throats like lime kilns, and nary a drop to be hed for love or money. The skeem wuz well considered and successful. The citizens cood hold but fifteen minutes, and they surrendered. They gave bonds to wich they all apended their marks to indemnify the Government for back tackses and compelled Bascom to take out license. This done, the nigger, who was backt up by Bigler and Pollock, opened his doors and the multitood surged in and wuz satisfied. To think uv a nigger holden the destinies uv the Corners in his hands!

Ez a matter of course Elder Pennibacker will follow next; "indeed he wants to resign now, for, 'sez he, with the Assessorship in hostile hands uv wat avail is it to be Collector?" And then how long will my head stay on my shoulders? Is a nigger to take my place. Already hez Bascom raised his price to 10c. per drink, and notified me that liker from this time out is cash, and already has Pennibacker and McPelter refoosed to lend me a cent! My Kingdum is crumblin. The elecksben uv Grant wuz the wedge wich is riven me from stem to stern. I shel be compelled to go hentz a broken man.

The blindness uv this present Administrashen is trooly astonishen. Things wuz settlin rapidly at the Corner here. McPelter wuz becomin pacified, and Deekin Pennibacker likewise. They wuz not satisfied with the Guvernment, or did they approve uv anything it did, but they were passive. Now the old sores is opened. Now McPelter is breathin slaughter, and is for lettin slip the dorgs uv war. And what hez Grant got in return? Why, a nigger who wuz already hizzen, and the two whites at the Corners, who voted for him last fall and will again, anyhow. General Grant don't mean to pacify us—he ain't on the soothe, nor hez he a clear idea of wat is needed to conciliate. I shel go next. There is to be a meetin held next week to protest agin these changes, but it won't avail nothin. We are all marked.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

No geographical line, real or imaginary, during the last half century, has been the subject of more general reference than "Mason and Dixon's Line," and none less generally understood. Constituting the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the dividing line between this State, and Delaware and Maryland, and thereby the dividing line of the free and slave States of the Atlantic slope, until where it struck the Ohio river, "Mason and Dixon's Line" passed into popular use in the fierce discussions which so long agitated the country by reason of the "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery. Now that the contest has been ended in the entire abolition of slavery throughout the Republic this geographical line ceases to have any national importance. Still, in view of the past, a few facts in connection with its origin may not be uninteresting to the reader.

In 1854, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, delivered an able and interesting lecture before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in which he dwells at length upon the subject.

It seems that the grants of land to Lord Baltimore, Wm. Penn and the Dutch settlers of Delaware, were somewhat indefinite and difficulty arose as to the boundaries of the several grants. The grant to Penn made part of his southern boundary to consist of "a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from Newcastle northward and westward, unto the beginning of the 40th degree of Northern latitude."

On the 4th of July, 1760, the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore executed a deed of boundary settlement, under which, together with the decisions of the English Court of Chancery, Commissioners were appointed to run the boundary line between Maryland on the one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania on the other. The surveyors, under the deed, were Thomas Garnett, Jonathan Hall, John Lukens, Archibald McClean, John F. A. Priggs, Archibald Emory, John Watson and William Shankland; whose original fieldnotes are still preserved in the Maryland archives at Annapolis.

At the end of three years, these Surveyors had accomplished but little more than the adjustment of the southern line of Delaware, half way across the peninsula, the peninsular line North to the intersection of the tangent point of the Northern circular confine of Delaware, and the tracing of the "twelve mile circle."

It was from the "tangent point" on this circle, that the meridian was to be continued North to a point, fifteen miles South of Philadelphia, whence should be traced the parallel of latitude westward, that was to divide the provinces, and to the difficulty of tracing this line is attributable the presence of Mason and Dixon in America.

On the 4th of August 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Lord Baltimore, being together in London, agreed with Chas. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "two mathematicians or surveyors," "to mark, run out, settle, fix and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines and boundaries, as were mentioned in the several articles or commissions, and were not yet completed." Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 15th of November following, and began their work at once. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the radius and tangent point of the circle, of their predecessors. They next ascertained the northeastern corner of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel a distance of 230 miles, 18 chains and 21 links, from the place of beginning, at the N. E. corner of Maryland, to the bottom of a valley on Dunkard's creek, where an Indian war path crossed their route; and here, on the 19th of November, 1767—103 years ago—their Indian escort told them it was the will of the Six Nations that the surveys should cease, leaving 36 miles, 6 chains and 59 links as the exact distance remaining to be run west to the southwest angle of Pennsylvania, not far from the Broad Tree tunnel on the B. & O. Railroad.

By agreement of the parties and the decree of Lord Hardwicke, of the English Court of Chancery, the surveyors, Mason and Dixon, planted at the end of every fifth mile, a stone graven with the arms of the Penns on one side and those of the Baltimore family on the other, marking the intermediate miles with smaller stones, having a P on the North side, and an M on the South. This was done as far as Sideling Hill; beyond that, the line is marked by a "vista," cut through the forest, eight yards wide, with piles of stones on the mountain crests, as far as the summit of the Alleghenies; beyond which the line is marked with posts, with stones and earth heaped around them. Such is the history of Mason & Dixon's line.

In course of time, the northeast boundary stone of Maryland, was undermined by a brook, and falling down, was removed and built into the chimney of a neighboring farm house. When it was missed, a joint commission was authorized by the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and Lieut. Col. James D. Graham, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, proceeded to replace it. A "triangular prismatic post of granite," marked with the letters, M, D and P, respectively facing the States to which these letters refer, now marks the beginning of Mason and Dixon's line.

Dixon died at Durham, England, 1777, Mason died in Pennsylvania in 1787.

PEOPLE who want to establish a velocipede rink can call it by any of the following names: Amphicyclotheatron, gymnacyclidium, velocipedrome or bicyclocurriculum. No wonder some people are afraid of the machines.

THE lady who was nearly killed by the accidental discharge of her duty, is slowly recovering.

THE TWO FRENCH QUEENS OF FASHION.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Eighteen years ago the President of the Republic of France betrayed the country which had trusted him, stole its liberties in the night, laid robber hands upon its treasury, dishonored its noblest citizens by carting them to jail in prison vans, murdered in cold blood several hundreds of innocent men and women in the streets of Paris, and transported hundreds more to a hot, unhealthy region of the tropics. This was the Andersonville of usurpation. It transcended all that had ever been done in that kind,—joining to the extreme of dastard'y meanness the extreme of audacious cruelty, and being totally devoid of palliation or excuse, except that invented by the head liar of the gang who perpetrated it. The man in whose name the deed was done appears to have furnished nothing but the lies; the audacity, and what little courage was shown, being supplied by others. Mr. Kinglake's chapter upon this usurpation (Invasion of the Crimea, Vol 1. Ch. XIV) strikingly confirmed by some American narratives to which the author had not access, exhausts the subject and avenges the human race, which, is deeply injured whenever man's faith in man is lessened by the deliberate betrayal of a solemnly accepted trust. Mr. Kinglake, I say, has avenged our outraged race; for which, I trust, we are all duly grateful to him. Nothing remains but for France to bring the perfidious wretch to trial for the special wrong done to *her*, and execute upon him the penalty to which he may be condemned.

As usual in such cases, a woman was found willing to share the bed and booty of the successful robber. She was young, beautiful, well formed, and of just such a mind as to submit joyfully to spend half the day in trying on articles of wearing apparel, and the other half in displaying them to a concourse of people. It became, too, and remains an important part of her duty to amuse, dazzle, and debase the women of France, by wearing a rapid succession of the most gorgeous, novel, bewildering costumes, the mere description of which has developed a branch of literature, employs many able writers, and mainly supports fifty periodicals. Here is a vain, beautiful woman, living in the gaze of nations, who has the plunder of a rich kingdom, with which to buy her clothes, and the taste of a continent to devise them for her; for to Paris the *elite* of all tailors, dressmakers, milliners, and hairdressers go from every capital in Europe. Whatever there is in France of truly noble and patriotic—and there are as many noble and patriotic persons in France, as in any other country—avoids the vicinity of this woman; while around her naturally gather the thoughtless and the interested. The women in this circle imitate her as closely as women can whose husbands have not stolen the treasures of a nation; all except one, it is said, and she is the real queen of fashion.

Both these leading women have certain physical defects which they wish to conceal, as well as certain unusual charms, of which they intend the most shall be made. One is beautiful and tall. The other is ugly and short, but graceful, vivacious, and interesting. The hair of one of them growing scant behind, all women felt the necessity of carrying a pound of horsehair under their own, and swelled out in the region of the back hair to an extent that now seems incredible. If the parting of the hair widens, and begins to resemble baldness, then frizzing comes in, which covers up the deficiency. A few gray hairs bring powder into fashion. Other insufficiencies send panniers on their way round the world. For these women, and especially the one who figures in the centre of the group, occupy that conspicuous place to which for two centuries past more female eyes have been admiringly directed than to any other; and there reside near them a band of writers who live by chronicling every new device of decoration that appears upon their persons. So able, liberal, and sensible a journal as the Pall Mall Gazette finds it necessary to station an industrious member of its staff within sight of these people, for the sole purpose of telling the best women in England what clothes the worst women in France wear. I should suppose, from looking over the periodicals which publish fashion news, that there must be in Paris as many as a hundred writers who derive the whole or part of their income from describing the dresses worn in the ancient palaces temporarily occupied by the usurper and his dependents; and many of these writers do their work so well, that their letters are a most potent stimulator of the passion for dress which is so easily kindled in the minds of the ignorant and immature.

FIFTEEN FOLLIES.

First—To think that the more a man eats, the fatter and stronger he will become.

Second—To beleive that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.

Third—To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good is done.

Fourth—To imagine every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Fifth—To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

Sixth—To argue that whatever remedy caused one to feel immediately better, is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup" for example, does stop the cough of children, and does arrest diarrhœa, only to cause, a little later, alarming convulsions or the more fatal inflamation of the brain, or water on the brain; or at least, always protracts the disease.

Seventh—To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

Eighth—To advise another to take a remedy that you have not tried on yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

Ninth—To eat without an appetite or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, hoping to gratify the taste.

Tenth—To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

Eleventh—To remove a portion of the clothing immediately after violent exercise, when the most stupid drayman in New York knows that if he does not put a cover on his horse the moment he ceases to work in the winter, he will lose him in a few days by pneumonia.

Twelfth—To contend that because the dirtiest children in the street, or on the highway, are hearty and healthy, therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous daily exposure to the pure out door air in joyous, unrestrained activities, is such a powerful agency for health, that those who live thus are well, in spite of rags and filth.

Thirteenth—To presume to repeat later in life, without injury, the indiscretions, exposures, and intemperances which in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity.

Fourteenth—To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that cold air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of a close and crowded vehicle; the latter at most, can only cause fainting and nausea, while entering a conveyance after walking briskly, lowering a window while thus exposed to a draught, will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, which will cause weeks of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

Fifteenth—To "remember the Sabbath day" by working harder and later on Saturday than any other day, in view of sleeping late next morning, and staying home all day to rest, consciences being quieted by the plea of not feeling very well.

HINTS ON HOUSE CLEANING BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSON.

As the spring days approach, the housewife feels her daily cares increase. Every closet, drawer and piece bag must be ransacked, overlooked and cleared up for the coming summer. Carpets must be taken up and shaken, beds well beaten, and bedsteads washed in strong brine to destroy all insects, etc. As anything that can lessen the labor of a house keeper is desirable, I venture to contribute my mite. Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve, and use the tea to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little rubbing or "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a very strong detergent, cleansing the paint from its impurities, and making the varnish shine equal to new. It cleanses window sashes and oil cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes window panes and mirrors much better than soap or water; it is excellent for cleaning black walnut picture and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it. Whiting is unequaled for cleansing white paint. Take a small quanity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at its effects. Wall papers are readily cleansed by tying a soft cloth over a broom and sweeping down the walls carefully. The dust and ashes of furnaces and stoves are deposited in every crack and crevice of our rooms, and require vigilant and active treatment for their removal. Carpets absorb great quanities of them. All who can afford it will find it a great improvement to use straw matting in summer, and in autumn cover them with carpet linings or even common newspapers, then put down the carpets over them. Cleansing silver is not an easy task; the use of kerosene will greatly facilitate the operation. Wet a flannel cloth in oil, dip in dry whiting, and thoroughly rub the plated or silver ware; throw it into a dish of scalding soap suds, wipe with a soft flannel, and polish with a chamois skin. Your silver or plate will look equal to that exhibited in a jeweler's window, and will retain its brilliancy for six months, if once a week, when washed, it is polished with a chamois skin. Bright silver adds much to the beauty of a table, and is easily attained by this method. Some may think it will injure the plate. I have used it spring and fall for five years, and neither plated articles nor silver sustain an injury. Those who use brass and irons will find it equally efficacious in restoring their brightness. Old feather beds and pillows are greatly improved by putting them on a clean grass plot during a heavy shower; let the beds become thoroughly wetted, turning them on both sides. Let them lie out till thoroughly dry, then beat them with rods; this will lighten up the feathers and make them much more healthful to sleep upon. It removes dust and rejuvenates the feathers.—*American Agriculturist.*

GOVERNMENT SALARIES IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* gives some interesting information in regard to the Government salaries paid in England. It seems from his statement that, in many cases, a great deal of money is paid for a very little work. He says:

"Salaries are not so high in proportion as pensions. The places in the royal household, honorable sinecures, are a sort of pension or reward for political services. These change with the changes of Cabinets. Her Majesty's Steward, an Earl, gets $10,000 a year; Treasurer, who pays the market bills, or his clerk, for him, $15,000; Master of the Household, Major Domo, $5,600; Keeper of the Privy Purse, a mythical matter, $5,000; Queen's Private Secretary, who could not be trusted with the mythical purse, or other functions, $5,000; Master of the Horse, $12,000; Master of the Buckhounds—there really are some of these, though the Earl of Cork may never see them—$8,500; Groom of the Robes—Major General Seymour, who personally or by deputy attends to her Majesty's Royal petticoats—$4,000. These are only a few of them, for there are nearly a thousand persons attached to the Royal household, and paid for rendering some real, but mostly imaginary services to her Majesty. As usual, those who do most get least pay.

"The members of the Cabinet, for the most part, work for their money. The Lord Chancellor has the largest plum in the pudding—$50,000 a year and the pension to follow. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Cardwell, Earls, Clarendon and Granville and the Duke of Argyle get the same as the President of the United States—$25,000 a year; Mr. Childers, $22,500; Mr. Fortesque, $20,000; Marquis of Hartington, $12,500; Earl DeGrey, Earl Kimberly, Mr. Bright and Mr. Goschen, $10,000. What seems to me the hardest thing in England is the small pay given to many who work very hard, and the great sums squandered on idlers. There are scores of persons in the pay of the Foreign Office at high salaries, who have not done a day's service in 20 years. One man, who has received $270,000, has not been consulted since 1854; another, who has lived in absolute idleness for forty-four years, has received over $150,000. There are numerous cases of this kind. A man, ever so clever and useful, is set aside by some Foreign Secretary, perhaps for a relative or favorite of his own, and goes upon the retired list when thirty years old, and lives till eighty, receiving from $5,000 to $10,000 a year to live where he likes—fifty years enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at the expense of people who work very hard and starve a little at times to pay their rates and taxes."

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHING BY NIGHT.

The experiment has just been made successfully in St. Louis. A writer gives the following description of the *modus operandi*. "On entering the room we noticed a sort of miniature Turkish dome standing on the floor, about six feet high, five feet wide and six and a half feet long. In front of this stood a camera, and within, a chair and steadying apparatus. Near the top and at the left hand front of this structure was a clock-lamp for burning and feeding the magnesium wire that furnished the light for the art-purposes required in photography. In a moment Fitzgibbon and his assistants announced that a plate was ready, and invited one of the company to sit for his photograph. He entered the rear of the mosque-shaped structure, seated himself, the camera was adjusted, a match applied to the magnesium wire, and a beautiful and brilliant light resulted, which in one half a minute produced as fine a picture of the sitter as was ever seen by daylight. The result was perfect, and the novelty of having one's picture taken by night will draw crowds to Fitzgibbon's as soon as he opens to the public, which will be on Monday next. But novelty is not the only idea in this wonderful process. Its artificial light for photographic purposes is fully equal to sunlight in the best hours of the day, and makes it possible to do the best of work at late hours in the afternoon, as well as on rainy and cloudy days, when the sun is hidden The same light will also print from the negative plate as well as by day, and hence an evening sitter who may be in haste, can have packages of photograph cards all ready by the morning. It is exquisitely adapted for parlor and sick room pictures, which have heretofore been next to impossible. The darkest recess in the darkest cellar may be thus photographed as well as under the most fortunate circumstances with natural light. It is a marvel of progressive art, and as useful as it is wonderful.

THE GREAT LESSONS.

The first great lesson a young man should learn is that he knows nothing. The earlier and the more thoroughly this lesson is learned the better. A home-bred youth growing up in the light of parental admiration, with everything to foster his vanity and self-esteem, is surprised to find, and often unwilling to acknowledge, the superiority of other people. But he is compelled to learn his own insignificance; his airs are ridiculed, his blunders exposed, his wishes disregarded, and he is made to cut a sorry figure, until his self-conceit is abased, and he feels that he knows nothing.

When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the fact that he knows nothing, and that, intrinsically, he is but of little value, the next lesson is that the world cares nothing about him. He is the subject of no man's overwhelming admiration; neither petted by the one sex, nor envied by the other, he has to take care of himself. He will not be noticed till he becomes noticeable; he will not become noticeable until he does something to prove that he is of some use to society. No recommendation or introduction will give him this, or ought to give him this; he must do something to be recognized as somebody.

The next lesson is that of patience. A man must learn to wait as well as work, and to be content with those means of advancement in life which he may use with integrity and honor. Patience is one of the most difficult lessons to learn. It is natural for the mind to look for immediate results.

Let this, then, be understood at starting: that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise is not only essential in securing the success which a young man seeks in life, but essential to that preparation of the mind requisite for the enjoyment of success, and for retaining it when goined. It is the general rule, in all the world and in all time, that uncarned success is a curse.

A PRUDENT old gentleman offers the following rules sor self-government:

Always sit next the carver, if you can at dinner.

Ask no woman her age.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET,

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

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DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE "DADDY DID SO" ARGUMENT.

Our neighbors of the *Gazette* have been harping for several weeks on the fact that Messrs. Russell, Barndollar, and Cline voted for the insertion of the word white in the Constitution of Pennsylvania in the Convention of 1839. Thirty years have made great changes. Human civilization has made vast strides in that time in the way of progress. We have no doubt that if those three very worthy gentlemen were living to-day and privileged to reconsider their act of thirty years ago they would vote to-day just as Stutzman, Longenecker and Weiler voted. Why less than ten years ago these very scribblers for the *Gazette* were crying aloud in defence of slavery as a divine institution. They have since then defended and advocated the cause of one of the most iniquitous rebellions that ever disgraced the annals of christendom. They are already heartily ashamed of both, though but five years have elapsed. If they had but for a moment considered their own course they would not have been guilty of the folly of making an appeal to an intelligent community against human rights and human liberty, with no better argument than that because the fathers erred their sons should continue in the error. It is the argument of a class of people who know no reason for what they do and when asked are only to ejaculate "Daddy did so." Thirty years ago we travelled by coaches or on horseback from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and the post was the most rapid means of communicating even the most important news. Thus did our fathers. Who starting in a hurry to Philadelphia would think of mounting his horse and spending a week on the road now, if business of importance required his presence there at the earliest possible moment? Would the *Gazette* scribblers do so? Verily they might and defend the wisdom of their conduct with their unanswered "Daddy did so." If Business required the instant transmission of intelligence to the remotest portions of the country would they hastily indite a letter, seal it with a wafer and send it by a messenger on horseback? Surely they might and quote the example of "Daddy did so." Do the Gentlemen of the *Gazette* expect to ignore railroads, steamboats, telegraphs, revolutions in science, art, and politics, all the progress of thirty years by the miserable argument that "Daddy did so"? Thirty years ago the slave power was dominant. To-day it is utterly destroyed, and Liberty is the watchword not only of the nation but of the world. A new and better era has dawned upon our nation. We are now living up to the full enjoyment of Jefferson's ideal when he penned the glorious sentiments of the great Declaration of Independence. This is a nation of FREEMEN. Awake ye sleepers! cease to dream of the dark, dead past. The sun of liberty has risen upon us, and a better day has dawned. Your Rip Van Winkle sleep has bewildered your senses. Rub your eyes and look around you. Daddy's old post chaise has become antiquated, his wooden mould-board plow has rotted in the furrow, you need not go to seek it now, the last vestage has long since disappeared and like it the brutality and inhumanity of slavery have disappeared from our statute books forever. "Daddy did so" did not save it nor will it save you. The men who voted for the Fifteenth Amendment will be held in grateful remembrance when the memory of the slave-driver and all his lackeys shall have rotted in oblivion.

THE AMERICAN YEAR-BOOK FOR 1869.

The AMERICAN YEAR BOOK and NATIONAL REGISTER, published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, condenses into 823 pages a large amount of important information respecting our own land and other countries.

Besides very full and complete calendar tables, it includes all the important celestial phenomena for 1869; tables of Latitude and Longitude, and difference of time for 375 of the most important places on the globe; a list of the presidents, vice presidents, members of the cabinet, judges, &c., since 1789; and of the Governors of the states and territories from their organization.

There is an account of each department of the General Government, with its bureaus, and chief officers and their duties. In the state department, under the head of Intercourse with Foreign Nations, there is a full list of ministers, diplomatic agents, and consular officers, with their official residences, embracing all the places at which our government is represented; and of the foreign legations in the United States with the consuls of foreign countries, and their places of business, including, in all, more than fourteen hundred names.

The full account of the Treasury Department, Coast Survey and Light House Districts; the Army and Navy, the military and naval academies, with lists of army and naval officers; the operations of the Post Office department; the Patent Office and the Land Bureau; the Departments of Agriculture and Education; the list of colleges, collegiate institutions, medical, law and normal schools, will be of interest to many who have not access to a large number of public documents, and who could gain the information only by long and laborious investigation.

There is a condensed account of the proceedings of Congress including the Impeachment Trial, Reconstruction in the Southern States, and other important matters; the national debt at different periods; receipts and expenditures of the government; sales of merchandise; National Banks, and Abstracts of the Public Laws.

A brief historical notice is given of each state and territory, with a list of the executive and judicial officers; the number and term of service of members of the legislatures; an account of the finances, state debt, educational, charitable and penal institutions; and the population, wealth and industry of each. There is also a summary of all the foreign governments, with the rulers, expenditures, revenue, army and navy, and other important facts regarding each country.

The statistics of the religions of the world give not only the general classification of different nations, but a detailed account of the number connected with each denomination in each state, and in other portions of the civilized world.

There are miscellaneous essays upon Agriculture; Currency and Finance; Mining; Literature and the Literary Influences of the day; and full tables of Presidential election returns with the vote in each county for Electors since 1836. More than 30 pages are occupied with the Record of Important Events in 1868, and the Obituaries include notices of 140 of the most eminent persons deceased in 1868.

SUMNER'S speech on the Alabama Treaty has created quite a sensation in England. Unqualified condemnation is heard on every side, but no attempt to refute Sumner's arguments has yet been made. Our British neighbors are heartily sick of the ugly question of the Alabama claims, for they know our claims are just and we have the power to enforce them, but they are loathe to acknowledge their wrong. After this bit of bluster is over we shall soon have them negotiating for a settlement; for while we can, they cannot, afford to leave it an open question. Johnny Bull evidently has a pretty large elephant on his hands just now.

THE latest newspaper sensation is the outrageous conduct of the New York Sun in publishing a garbled batch of private letters purporting to have been written by John R. Young of the New York *Tribune*. The act of the Sun was simply outrageous and seems to have been dictated by a spirit of pure malice. Very damaging charges are brought against Mr. Young for which he has brought suit for libel against the editor of the Sun, Mr. Dana, laying damages at $100,000. Mr. Young has also prosecuted the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press* for the publication of the same letters taken from the *Sun*.

WE are indebted to our member of the Legislature J. H. Longenecker Esq. for copies of the Registry Act, and the Appropriation Bill, the latter of which will receive our attention as soon as we have time to examine it. We think there are a number of items in it that will bear discussion not only with advantage to the taxpayers but also to the Republican party. Republicanism is pledged to retrenchment and reform and though much good and praiseworthy work has already been done we think there is still room for more.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is intent on signalizing his Mexican mission by the purchase of a little more land and writes home for a little more time to complete his negotiations with the Juarez Government. When shall we cease to buy useless lands? Can we not have an act of Congress to prohibit wholesale purchases of real estate by the government at least until we get our present indebtedness into a manageable shape. Let us have no more purchases until we are out of debt. Perhaps ere that we may get plenty without buying.

MR. CHARLES G. LELAND sails for Europe to-day in the Pereire from this port. He has retired we believe for awhile from the labors of journalism, and purposes remaining abroad one or two years at least. The progenitor of Hans Breitmann is sure of a cordial reception in England; and while we shall regret the absence of a gentleman who has reflected so much credit upon the literary profession, it will be pleasant to know that American humor and American scholarship will both be honored abroad in his person.—*Tribune.*

IT is still rumored that the our Government has determined to grant belligerent rights to the struggling Cubans, but the report is considered premature. No fears are entertained of any undue haste in the matter. Though our people everywhere heartily sympathize with the revolution there is no disposition to forget the rights of sister nations or to compromise the character and dignity of our own.

LATE reports from the Pacific Railroad reveal an amount of deception, mismanagement and bad faith generally, that will very much abate the joy with which our people would otherwise hail the completion of this gigantic enterprise. It renders pretty certain what has already been strongly hinted, that government should leave future roads to the management of individuals and private enterprise.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL still continues his work of reform and retrenchment in the Treasury Department. His work is already beginning to tell. The forthcoming monthly statement of the public debt will show a largely increased reduction.

THE official Treasury statement shows a decrease of the public debt, during April, of nearly six and a half millions. Of the $24,000,000 due for interest May 1st, upwards of $3,000,000 has been paid in advance.

THE *Shippinsburg News* recently burned out a few weeks ago is again upon our table perfectly restored. Its editor, D. K. Wagner Esq., deserves great credit for his energy in revivifying it in so short a time.

THE Mexican Government has determined to grant Cuba belligerent rights by the decisive vote of 100 to 12.

THE Pennsylvania State Fair will be held at Harrisburg this year, commencing on the last Tuesday of September.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 134¼@134¼.

THE cotton mills in the United States are 6,527 in number, running 7,585,082 spindles, and consuming 417,367,771 pounds of cotton per annum. This gives to each mill an average of 1,162 spindles, and a consumption of 63,945 pounds of cotton per annum. The statistics, arranged according to the great geographical divisions of the country, are as follows: Northern States, 6,441 mills, running 7,359,020 spindles, consuming 385,952,021 pounds of cotton annually. Southern States, 86 mills, running 226,062 spindles, consuming 31,418,750 pounds of cotton annually. This gives to each of the mills in the Northern States 1,142 spindles, and an annual consumption of 59,921 pounds of cotton, and each of the mills in the Southern States an average of 2,638 spindles, and an annual consumption of 365,290 pounds of cotton. The mills in the Southern States, it will be perceived, are large establishments.

THE Pennsylvania Central is stretching out its Briarian arms in all directions, and what it catches in its embrace it is likely to hold. The Cincinnati Commercial is authority for the statement that with a view to Southern business it has obtained control of the railroad from Covington, opposite Cincinnati, to Louisville. This road has not yet been open to travel, but will be in a week or two, as soon as some portions of it are ballasted. It reduces the distance between Cincinnati and Louisville to one hundred and four miles.

The Last Soldier of the Revolution.

A correspondent of the Warsaw *Democrat* announces the death of Daniel Frederick Beakman, the last survivor of the Revolution, which took place at Sandusky, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on the morning of April 5th, 1869, at the green old age of 109 years, being born in New Jersey about 1760. When a child, his parents emigrated to the Mohawk Valley, where they lived during the revolutionary war. Previous to the skirmish or battle of Fort Plain, in 1778, young Beakman was enrolled in the militia, and took part in that battle—his first service. At that time, being Dutch, and not understanding our language, he could not tell whether he enlisted into the army or not. He only remembered that his captain's name was Vanarum. He was in the service several months as teamster. About 1828, he became a resident of what is now the town of Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y. About 1845 he removed to the town of Freedom, Cataraugus county, where he has since resided. His wife, with whom he has lived over eighty five years, was two years his senior, and died six years ago, aged 105. In all applications for a pension, made by his friends in his behalf, there was a failure for want of proof, until in February, 1867, when a special act was passed by Congress, allowing him, and Gray, of Ohio, $500 per annum. In religion Mr. Beakman was a Lutheran; in politics a Democrat, voting first for Washington, and at all Presidential elections since, voting a Democratic ticket—except last fall, when he was converted, and voted for General Grant. His two eldest sons died a few months ago, over eighty years of age; several of his children are now living. His descendants of the fourth and fifth generations are numerous.

Can Women Keep a Secret?

George Francis Train renders judgment as follows: Men say women can't keep a secret. It is just the reverse—women can, men can't. Women carry with them to their graves secrets that would kill any man. Woman never tells; man always does. Woman suffers and dies; man blabs and lives. Man cannot keep a secret; woman cannot make it known. What is sport to the man is death to the woman. Adam was a sneak. Eve would have kept the apple secret. Be ye fruitful. Whoever heard a woman talk about her love fiascos? Everybody has heard a man gossip. Man delights in telling of his illicit conquests; woman would cut out her tongue first. Men are coarse in their club room talk; women refined in their parlor conversation. Who ever heard of a woman telling of her lovers? Who has not listened to the dissipation of the men? Men boast; women don't. Women never tell tales out of school; men are always babbling. So down with another old adage. Woman cant keep a secret.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—John Stuart Mill, the celebrated English author of works on political economy, has recently written a letter on the subject of Competitive Examinations, as applied to the civil service in the United States. He says: "I have long thought that the appointments to office, without regard to qualifications, are the worst side of American institutions; the main cause of what is justly complained of in their practical operation, and the principal hindrance to the correction of what is amiss, as well as a cause of ill repute to democratic institutions all over the world. If appointments were given, not by political influence, but by open competition, the practice of turning out the holders of office at every change in politics, in order to reward partisans, would necessarily cease, and with it nearly all the corruption and the larger half of the virulance of mere party conflict."

DISTRESSING CASE.—Some months ago the daughter of a Mr. Bollins, who lives near Lansing, Mich., was suddenly afflicted with toothache, and despite all efforts to effect a remedy, the evil increased, until one night the little one awoke with a piercing scream, holding the bad tooth in her hand. The pain continued, however, and, looking for the cavity in the gum, a swelling, looking like a large boil, appeared there, the thing having grown until it had pushed the tooth out of its socket. From that time the swelling gradually but surely increased in size. Medical examination showed it to be a cancer, and every effort by lance and otherwise, to prevent its growth had been unavailing. Some time since the little one's mouth was so nearly filled with it, that she had to push her food to her throat with her fingers, and a few days since, the air-pipes being closed by the abominable excrescence, she smothered to death.

Why Will You Suffer.

When the remedy is so easily procured.
If you are Debilitated,
If you are Nervous,
If you have the Dyspepsia,
If you have no Appetite,
If you have no Energy,
If you never feel well,
If you have any ailment proceeding from weakness of the digestive organs, use a few bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters, and you will soon feel like a different person.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixture.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC will cure the same Diseases as Hoofland's Bitters, and is a compound of all the ingredients of Bitters with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange juice, &c., making one of the most agreeable and pleasant remedies extant. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the following decision in the case of Ellen Kelley vs. Edward Owens, on appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to wit: That any alien white woman married to a citizen of the United States is a citizen under the act of 10th February, 1855, which is in the following language: "Any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States." There has hitherto been a great diversity of opinion as to the construction of the above act by the lawyers of the country, but the above decision settles the matter beyond controversy.

JOHN P. HALE, in compliance with the evident, if not plainly expressed wish of the State Department, has resigned the Spanish mission. Mr. Sanford, at present minister to Belgium, was nominated by the President as Hale's successor, but the Senate tabled the nomination, which is almost equivalent to a rejection. It is rumored that the President will give the appointment to General Sickles, who will be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of the amended civil tenure act. Mr. Hale denies the charge of smuggling which has been made against him, and for the honor of the country as well as his own, we hope he may be able to successfully vindicate himself. There is at present an almost universal belief that he is guilty.

LEBANON COUNTY ITEMS.—*A Flash of Light from a Cloudless Sky.*—A few weeks ago, as several gentlemen were engaged in conversation, at the residence of a friend in the eastern part of Lebanon county, they were startled, about ten o'clock at night, by a sudden flash of light, which brilliantly illuminated the house and surrounding objects. Supposing that a storm was coming on, one of the gentlemen stepped to the door, but not a cloud could be seen nor any object from which the light could have proceeded. The only solution of the phenomenon which they could arrive at, was that a very large and brilliant meteor had passed athwart the heavens, and caused the sudden and startling phenomenon.

THE Coolies introduced into the British West India Colonies during 1868, according to a Parliamentary return just published in England, amounted in number to 3,001 persons, of whom 1,367 went to Trinidad, and 1,534 into British Guiana. Since 1843 there have been 207,022 immigrants introduced into the British West Indies, and 341,265 into the island of Mauritius. During the same period, over 100,000 have returned from the colonies mentioned to their native countries.

A SHREWD but unenlightened school director, away out West, used to say, on examining a candidate for the post of teacher, "We all know that a, b, c is vowels, but we want to know why they is vowels."

ITEMS.

HON. HORACE GREELEY has accepted an appointment as commissioner to examine the Pacific Railroads, which was tendered to him by the President.

MR. THORNTON, the British minister in Washington, has intimated that any further consideration of the Alabama claims must be commenced on the part of the Government of the United States.

REV. J. C. LOVEJOY has been removed from the Boston cu-tom-house, and his place given to Charles L. Mitchell, a colored man, who lost a leg in the war, and who has been a member of the Massachusetts legisture.

THE Prussian minister, Baron Gerolt, is going to Europe on a three months' leave of absence. He is the oldest of the European ministers in Washington. M. Barthemy, the French minister, goes to Paris on leave of absence; but it is understood that he is not likely to return.

THE British minister at Pekin has sent advices to his government strongly contradicting the statement of Abassador Burlingame in relation to the progressive tendency of Chinese imperial ideas. At least, so say the Cable dispatches from London.

THE most important piece of news of the week in relation to Cuban affairs is that of the Mexican Congress having authorized President Juarez to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents whenever he thinks proper. Vessels bearing the Cuban flag are admitted into the ports of Mexico.

THE Bostonians have got up a petition to the president in favor of the appointment of Frederick Douglas as minister to Brazil. If he should be sent to the Court of Don Pedro II. he will find a good many officials about the emperor much darker in complexion than himself.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has issued an order requiring the collection of custom-house duty on all goods purchased in Canada and brought into the United States. This is intended to prevent the extensive smuggling which has long been practiced by people living near the Suspension Bridge, who step over the river to buy their clothing and cutlery.

DECREASE OF IRISH EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1868, was 62,100, being a decrease of 19 534 compared with 1867. The number of males who emigrated in 1868 was 36,181, being 9,680 less than in the previous year; the females amounted to 16,000, being a decrease of 9,854 compared with 1867.

REV. DR. SCHAFF left New York port for Europe in the steamer Maine on Thursday the 29th ult. last. He is deputed to represent the American Bible Society and the Evangelical Alliance at the May anniversaries in London. He will also confer with the various branches of the Evangelical Alliance abroad, in regard to the proposed General Conference in America

THE LUNAR MOUNTAINS.—A German astronomer has measured the height of one thousand and ninety three mountains in the moon. Twenty-two of these are higher than Mount Blanc, which reaches an altitude of nearly three miles, and six are above nineteen thousand feet. The highest observed mountain in the moon is twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-four feet high.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Methodist Home Journal* of this city has written a letter to that paper condemning the practice of wearing moustaches by men professing to be Christians, and says that, "in his judgment, it is a gross violation of the rules of propriety and good taste for a Christian man to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the long hair on his upper lip floating on the wine in the cup from which others have to drink."

PASSENGERS arrived at San Francisco, on the 21st inst., via. the Pacific Railroad, in seven and a half days from Chicago—six and a half days actual traveling time. The gap between the two roads—the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific—was at that time 65 miles, making eight hours staging; but this space is diminishing every day, and the roads will connect in the course of the month of May, making a continuous rail from New York to San Francisco.

MR. S. WATERHOUSE, in the *N. Y. Tribune*, gives all the facts concerning the cost of making iron in this country, and shows that the total cost of one ton of pig iron is $20. This iron sells for forty dollars a ton, thus yielding a net profit of one hundred per cent. on the total cost; or, supposing the investment made to be turned out only once in sixty days, which is a very low supposition, a profit of six hundred per cent. per annum on the entire capital.

A COPENHAGEN, Denmark, despatch of the 24th inst., says: The *Dagbladet* has an article upon the attempted sales of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. It says that the question of the acquisition of the Antilles to the United States ripens, and accuses America, by the recent action of its Congress, of a want of respect to the government of Denmark. It also states that if the measure finally miscarries, Count Raaslaeff will resign.

FRANKLIN SMITH, a well-known Boston undertaker, died recently in New Hampshire. He began his business in 1839, and up to April 1 of this year, had made 14,500 interments, besides his burials of the city poor. He officiated at the funerals of ex President John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and many other prominent men; he also had charge of the funeral of the soldiers killed in the streets of Baltimore.

THE Detroit Post contains an account of a woman who, to "give the world assurance of a man," went out West, bought 40 acres of land, grubbed out fourteen acres of heavy oak, chopped and split rails, built a house, sowed eight acres of wheat, dug ditches, supplied her neighbors with ax-helves and split-baskets, besides attending to her domestic "chores," all with her own hands, in a year and a half. She lives alone, "keeps her own secrets," and is regarded as the "coming woman." Let her vote.

BEGGARS.—The fact that there are no Hebrew, as there are no Quaker beggars, is owing to the peculiar and systematic arrangements made by these sects for taking care of their poor. Each Jewish Synagogue has a committee of the most respectable members, whose business it is to become acquainted with the condition of every Hebrew in their district, and if necessary, to afford assistance. The aged are pensioned, and the disabled placed in hospitals or furnished with regular relief.

THE NEW NICKEL COINS.—The denominations of the new coins are to be one, three and five cents, and they are to be composed of one-fourth nickel and three-fourths copper. The one cent coin is to weigh a grain and a-half, and will be about the size of a five cent silver coin. The three and five cent pieces are to be about the size of the one and two cent coppers now in use, and will weigh respecively three and five grains. The new coin is to be a legal tender for a dollar, except for duties on imports, and all the existing nickel and copper coins withdrawn.

THE Spanish Cortes, by a large majority, have carried the articles of the new Constitution which provide for liberty of the press, freedom of meeting and association, and the right of petition. All the liberal movements which took place in Europe in 1848 proclaimed these liberties, and, whenever they had the power, established them. But the reaction which has since swept over Europe has destroyed again in most States the fruit of the revolution of 1848, and, out-side of England, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, there are now few countries in Europe which really enjoy them. Spain will therefore rank in this respect among the freest nations of Europe, if the Constitution should ever be carried out.

S. M'CAMANT. ....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. N. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

TYRONE PLANING MILLS.

McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,
AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869:m6

New Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and domestic merchandise in the county of Bedford for the year 1869, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile taxes.

Class.			
	Bedford Borough.		
7	G R Oster & Co.	store	$49 00
8	A B Cramer & Co.	do	30 00
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
13	Robt Fyan	do	10 00
10	Miller & Bowser	do	20 00
10	Hartley & Metzger	do	20 00
10	J M Shoemaker	do	20 00
13	A L Deßaugh	do	10 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
13	Miss M Border	do	10 00
14	George Reimond	do	7 00
13	Mrs. E V Mowry	do	10 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
12	T M Lynch	do	12 50
12	B Mc. Blymyre & Co	do	32 50
14	Dr. B F Harry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & son	do	7 00
14	R S. Mapes	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	confec't	7 00
14	John O Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardoff	do	7 00
14	Mrs. M Shaffer	store	7 00
14	Daniel Border	jewelry	7 00
14	John Lutz	store	7 00
13	E M Fisher	do	10 00
11	Reed & Schell	banker	15 00
11	O E Shannon	do	15 00
14	D W Crouse	store	7 00
12	H F Irvine	do	12 50
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
14	Simon Ling	whips & saddles	7 00
12	John F Blymyer	hardware	7 00
14	Nycum & Lindsay	drugs	7 00
14	Margaret Fetterly	store	7 00
14	David Brode	confec't	7 00
14	J L Minnich	do	7 00
14	John Harris	do	7 00
14	A B Carn	do	7 00
14	Jacob Barnhart	do	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
14	Bedford Mineral Springs	ten-pins	7 00
14	A B Cramer	do	7 50
14	A G Allen Bedford Springs	segars	7 00
14	do do do	billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & son	store	12 50
7	J B Williams & Co	do	40 00
14	F Masters	drugs	7 00
13	States & Mo-gart	store	10 00
14	James Sheeder	confec't	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	store	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
14	John C Black	confec't	7 00
14	J Ramsey	store	7 00
14	Eliza Grove	millenery	7 00
12	B Gump & Co	hardware	12 50
14	J D Lucas	confec't	7 00
14	J B Tobias & Co	stoves etc.,	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
14	Daniel Roland	store	7 00
14	R B Wigton	do	7 00
12	Lowry, Eichelberger & Co	do	12 50
14	Eichelberger brothers	do	7 00
14	Mrs. C Eichelberger	confec't	7 00
14	Hedding & Jenkins	store	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Tp.,		
14	D R Anderson	store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	E Dicken	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Mrs. Kate Corle	store	7 00
14	A C James	do	7 00
14	Evans & Hetrick	do	7 00
14	Benjamin Kerg	do	7 00
14	Samuel Hunt	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	McCamant & Byers	store	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	B B Wertz	store	7 00
14	James Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	Nycum Brothers	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Hillegass & Co	store	7 00
14	William Keyser	do	7 00
14	L N Fyan & Co	do	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	Leonard Markel	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
	Napier Township.		
14	E Richard & Co	store	7 00
14	Charles Crissman & Co	do	7 00
14	William J Statler	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	D F Keagy	store	7 00
14	D Stover	confec't	7 00
14	A. G. Longenecker	do	7 00
14	George Kauffman	store	7 00
14	Jacob Brenneman	do	7 00
14	John Ilessong	do	7 00
14	William R Smith	drugs	7 00
14	H Wilkinson	store	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
14	J Bayer & Brothers	store	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	L B Replogle	do	7 00
14	J Openheimer	do	7 00
14	do do	confec't	7 00
14	Robert Ralston	store	7 00
14	Jonathan Davis	do	7 00
	East Providence Tp.		
14	Simon Nycum	store	7 00
14	Jacob Felton	do	7 00
	West Providence Tp.		
14	John Gilbaugh	store	7 00
14	John M Barndollar	do	7 00
14	W H Allen	do	7 00
	Londenderry Township.		
14	Thomas Porter	store	7 00
14	Jacob Beales	do	7 00
14	Jacob Evans	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	John Mors	store	7 00
14	H C Lashey	do	7 00
14	George Lashley	do	7 00
14	James Elder	do	7 00
14	J M Percell	do	7 00
14	Jeremiah Bennett	do	7 00
14	Daniel Tewell	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	J R O'Neil	store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
	Saxton Township		
12	J A & E Eichelberger	store	12 50
12	Little & Stoler	do	12 50
14	David M Jones	confec't	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	John V Besser	store	7 00
	Coaldale Borough.		
14	Mrs. Annie Prince	store	7 00
14	Richard Langdon	do	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
13	Conley & Hull	store	10 00
13	Egolf & son	do	10 00
13	Black & Marbourg	do	10 00
14	J S Schell	do	7 00
13	J E Colvin	do	10 00
13	J A Songster	hardware	10 00
14	A Haymaker	store	7 00
15	J T Long	confec't	500
14	Henry Sellers	do	7 00
	St. Clairsville.		
14	G B Amick	store	7 00
14	F D Beegle	do	7 00
14	Isaac Hahn	do	7 00
14	S Oster	do	7 00
	St. Clair Township.		
14	M Walker	store	7 00
14	N H Wright	do	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
14	E Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
14	G D Trout	do	7 00
14	B F Horn	do	7 00
14	Thomas Beckley	do	7 00
14	Ickes & son	do	7 00
14	Mary Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
	Union Township.		
14	J M Walters	store	7 00
14	John Lamburn	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office at the Court House in Bedford, on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1869.

JOHN A. CESSNA, mercantile appraiser.

N. B. Persons whose names are not contained in the above list who have commenced business since the 1st of April 1869, will please inform the undersigned of the same, also any that have discontinued.

apr23:4t JOHN A. CESSNA.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Cadwalader Evans, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

2apl6t RHODA EVANS, Adm'x.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by

16oct1y G. R. OSTER & CO.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF

4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHROPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial, and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY
Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

Send for Circulars.

12feb1y1

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No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's

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American Watches worth $32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $20 given for subscriptions. Also

$100 SUNDAY SCHOOL $100

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Large or small, to be selected from 400 volumes of the *very best* Books published, and given as a premium for an equivalent amount of subscription.

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2apr3m P. O. Building, Newburg, N. Y.

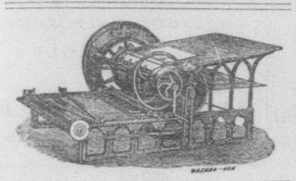
STATEMENT
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000,00
SURPLUS	622,974,30

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company	$ 435,025.00
Loans on Mortgages	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20	139,239.37
Missouri State Bonds	22,562.50
Virginia State Bonds	26,

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, May 7, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael. Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deßaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deßaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

Local Affairs.

OVER STOCKED.—The mad dog market in Philadelphia.

THE darkest night of the season was this (Friday) night one week ago.

DISAGREEABLE—The weather on Friday and Saturday last.

THE trial of one bottle of Hall's Vegetable HairRenewer will show a most beneficial effect upon the hair and scalp.

SNOW.—We were treated to a regular March snow squall on Monday morning the 3rd inst. since which time the weather has been unusually cool.

REPORTS from Central Georgia says the stands of cotton are better than ever known, wheat rapidly heading out and cotton planting progressing finely.

THE Mammoth skating rink and velocipede Institute at 21st and Race streets, Philadelphia was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of April 20th, [illegible] $90,000.

AT Winona, on the St. Peter's Railroad and Minnesota lines there are three million bushels of wheat awaiting shipment, against about eight hundred thousand bushels this time last year.

HORSES STOLEN.—On the evening of the 22d instant, two horses were stolen in Hill Valley, one from Seth F. Meyers and the other from John Spanogle, both bay farm horses. —*Huntingdon Globe.*

FIRE.—The Rolling mill part of the Juniata Iron Works near Alexandria, owned by S. & B. R. Hatfield, was destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night last. How the fire originated is not known. The loss is considerable, but covered by insurance.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

EXTENSIVE ART-GALLERY.—Next to the Bible, no book is more useful than Webster's Dictionary. The Unabridged is *an extensive art-gallery*, containing over three thousand engravings, representing almost every animal, insect, reptile, implement, plants, etc., which we know anything about. It is a vast library, giving information on almost every mentionable subject. It indeed has been well remarked that it is the most remarkable *compendium of human knowledge* in our language. —*Household Advocate.*

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co., (proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS) are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS,—to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

ALISMA.—Last week we called attention to the Constitution Bitters of Seward, Bently & Cheney, and now we take pleasure in noticing their Alisma for the hair, which is said to be a very fine article for the toilet. We are of the opinion that the preparations of S. & B. are all good, for the reputation they sustain as Druggists is good evidence that they would not put anything in the market of an ordinary character. Messrs.———have it for sale and we hope all our friends will try it.

For all Bronchial affections, try Seward's Cough Cure.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Valentine was robbed on the mountain near Mc Connelsburg, on Friday evening a week. It is reported that he was out buying cattle, and meeting a man on the road, inquired where cattle could be obtained. In reply he was told to take a certain road leading off the main road on which he was traveling. He did so, but had not gone far before he was met by three men, who presented pistols and demanded the surrender of his money. He was powerless to resist and handed $450 over to the rascals.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

HEROIC FEAT.—Engineers of locomotives have eventful lives, as the following incident, which happened near Petersburg, this county, one day last week, will illustrate: An engineer of a freight train while coming towards the above named place, saw a child—a son of Mr. Denny, walking on the track about a half a mile ahead. He immediately whistled but the boy did not appear to hear it, and kept walking, the engineer continually whistling, and even reversing his engine. Seeing that the boy would not heed, he got from his seat on to the cow-catcher, and caught the boy in his arms, ere the engine could touch him, and thus saved his life.

We have not learned the name of this noble engineer, but we would be happy to publish it as soon as we do, for he would be held in grateful remembrance.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

CONGRESSIONAL SATRAPY, OR PARTY DESPOTISM.—*To the Inquirer.*—The ambitious Congressman, who conceived the idea of controlling all the minor appointments in his district, has doubtless received the thanks of all his fellow members, but we assure him and his less ambitious colleagues that he deserves and is receiving the curses of all the honest people. A more infamous piece of party despotism has never been conceived, or having been conceived, has never been inaugurated in this country. It could only be the conception of a brain capable of the most reckless and unscrupulous intrigues wherewith to enable him to fortify himself against the masses of the people. No honest and faithful Representative, who is willing to submit his actions in the National Legislature to the masses, confident of the honesty of his intentions, and with abiding faith in his constituents, would desire such arbitrary power.

If the opponents of the Republican party had designed to introduce a system of Congressional interferance with the rights of the people for the purpose of bringing about the disolution of the Republican party, they could not have hit upon a more effective plan for the destruction of their great rival than this system of Congressional satrapy. And I have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of the Republican party to resist this species of political despotism wherever found and in whatever shape it presents itself. The Republican party has distinguished itself from all other parties since the days of the Revolution for its pure Republicanism, and shall it, the most Democratic of all parties, submit to a party despotism as absolute as the will of the Autocrat of all the Russias? The people can alone and must correct this tendency to party centralization.

With the present system no man, however worthy or deserving he may be, can secure an appointment to the most triffling Post Office, Assessorship, Collectorship, Whiskey Inspectorship, Marshalship, &c., &c., unless he receives the recommendation of the Congressional Satrap. And no man is appointed unless he is willing "to do *him* reverence." He that is worthy and deserving, if unwilling to "fall down and worship the golden calf," must stand aside and make room for some one who will yield the Satrap obedience and when the time comes bring about his political salvation. Here and there may be an exception to this rule but in the main it is correct. A gentleman may stand in the way of the Satrap and to remove the obstruction he may be appointed to an office of honor and profit without debasing himself, but this is the only exception.

The people have a right to say who shall be their inferior as well as their superior servants. What Republican has ever voted for a member of Congress with the distinct understanding that he was to be the party Governor of the district electing him? What right has he to say over and above the people who elected him, who shall serve them in less responsible positions? He is a mere servant, and sometimes a bad one; what right has he to set himself up as a master over the people who have invested him with a "little brief authority"?

As an illustration of this system: Several persons are applicants for some trifling appointment in a village fifty, sixty, or seventy miles from the Satrap. One of them at least is "honest and capable," and he receives the voice of the people, but he does not fully come up to the Congressional qualification, he is not willing to debase himself by swearing eternal fealty to the Satrap, therefore, the voice of the people must be disregarded and some political trickster, or chronic office-seeker, who has been on all sides of all questions, and ready to do the dirty work of any person, is selected. The people are outraged, the party is brought into disrepute and [illegible] republican party the watchwords of Liberty throughout the world are made to suffer.

I have been led to speak thus plainly to my Republican friends in regard to the political iniquity which is perpetrated by unscrupulous Congressmen, who have usurped all the powers which the people have heretofore exercised, for the purpose of putting them on their guard. These suggestions are general, in the future I may be led to particularize. The "pin-sticking" business, without any reference to the will of the people, must be brought to a close or the people must exercise the power which is vested in them and reject their despotic servants. J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 4th, 1869.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The *Fulton Republican* says: Henry Spannuth, who lived two miles west of M'Connellsburg, died on last Sunday morning of the loathsome disease of "glanders." Mr. S., it is said, has been dealing in glandered horses for the last few years, and several have died for him. About a week ago he took sick, and since that time to his death developed this offensive and dangerous disease in all its forms. Mr. S. has still a few horses that have been kept with the diseased ones, and common prudence would dictate to his relatives and friends that some disposition be made of them as soon as possible.

ROBBERY.—Some thieves entered the store of Johnston & Wattson, in Smith's new building, in this place, last night, and stole a large quantity of silks and other fine dry goods, trimmings, gloves, &c. They effected an entrance through the back window by boring through the shutter with bits that were stolen from the blacksmith shop of Shoemaker & Gahegan, the same night. The proprietors have not made an estimate of the amount stolen, but as the goods were among the best the sum must be considerable. Efforts are being made to apprehend the thieves. —*Huntingdon Globe.*

THE human family is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born; every second some one dies. The prevalence of sickness in the world may be realized in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It Would scarcely seem that there are throats enough to swallow the doses he issues daily.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral by the thousand gallons and Ayer's Pills literally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—*Northfield Telegraph.*

UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BEDFORD, PA., MAY 1st. 1869. —A. W. M. Anderson, David Anderson, Mrs. Ella Austin, Wm. R. Anderson, Miss Lorilla A. Adams, Miss Caroline Boos, Thomas Black, Jos. Bentley, Hudson Bentley, John Benzel, Jas. C. Carpenter, I. T. Croyle, Jas. Craymer, Isaac Cowden, John Deihl, Mrs. Jennie Deihl, Geo. W. Evans, Hill & Thumon, James Harden, John G. Lewis, John Miller, Mrs. Charles Mentzer, Wm. Oliver, John Raynolds, Mark Stratton, Mrs. Ann Sleek, George T. Trail, Joseph Wright, Samel Wright, Lyman C. Wright.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says.—There were two hundred and ninety eight removals and resignations in the Treasury Department for the month ending April 30. Of these one hundred and eighty-eight were males and one hundred and ten females. This necessary cleansing and purifying process will probably be continued until the last particle of Johnsonian rottenness is removed.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made all over the Country for the interesting ceremony of Strewing the graves of Soldiers on the 30th inst. Who is looking after the matter in Bedford.

QUARTER SESSION CASES DISPOSED OF APRIL SESSION, 1869.—

Commonwealth vs Jacob Dean.—Indictment for horse stealing. Jury find defendant guilty, and court sentence defendant to pay a fine of one cent and cost and undergo an imprisonment in Penitentary for one year.

Com. vs Samuel Bailey.—Indictment for horse stealing. Jury find defendant guilty but reccommend him to the mercy of the court. Defendant being only 14 years old was considered too young to be sent to the penitentary and was therefore ordered to be taken to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs Francis Diehl and Philip Wilkinson.—Indictment for Larceny. Defendants being arrainged plead guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and cost and be imprisoned in county jail for two months.

Com. vs Jacob Anders et al.—Indictment for obstructing highway. Jury find defendants not guilty in the manner they are indicted, and the prosecutor, Jacob Beckley to pay half of the cost and the defendants the other half.

Com. vs Thomas Johnson.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy. Jury find defendant not guilty as he stands indicted but that he pay all costs.

Com. vs Dr. J. M. Lindsey.—Indictment for obtaining goods under fals pretences on oath of E. Y. Imler. Jury find defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. The court sentence defendant to pay a fine of $20 and cost and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for 24 hours.

Com. vs John M. May.—Indictment for cutting timber trees on oath of W. W. Barclay. Jury find defendant not guilty but to pay one third of all the cost and W. W. Barclay prosecutor the remaining two thirds of all costs.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—In pursuance of a call of the county Superintendent, the School Directors of Bedford county met in convention, at the Court House in Bedford, on Tuesday the 4th, of May, at 1 30 p. m., to elect a County Superintendent to serve the next three years, determine his salary ect. The candidates were H. W. Fisher of Bedford, and Professor J. W. Hughes of Rainsburg. There were one hundred and thirteen Directors present, and when the vote was counted stood, seventy-eight for Fisher against thirty-five for Hughes. Mr. Fisher has served in that capacity during the past three years, and the performance of his duties during that time, has won for him among school men, that approbation and favorable opinion, which secured his re-election.

His salary is $1000 per year.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO BOUNTY FEES. —The second comptroller has given instructions, under the late bounty law, that hereafter, in paying soldiers' claims, two checks shall be given, one to the agent or attorney for the fee allowed by law, and the other sent direct to the soldier for the remainder due. The fees allowed in claims of white soldiers are ten per cent. where the amount due is under $200, and five per cent. in any additional amount less than $800, and $50 on claims in excess of $800. In colored cases, the fees are $5, $7 50 and $10, according as the amount due is less than $50, between $50 and $100, or over 100. In colored cases, but not in white ones, advances and notarial expenses are included in the amount paid to the agent.

IMPORTANT TO GROCERS.—The Internal Revenue *Record* says that a number of grocers, in different parts of the country, have got into trouble through inattention or through ignorance of their obligations, under the revenue laws, with regard to articles liable to stamp. For the information of all such, we would state that sardines, anchovies, prepared mustard, syrups in bottles, jams, [illegible] cosmetics, etc., are liable to stamp duty, whether made in the United States or imported. The stamp must be affixed on each article offered or exposed for sale. Sardines, anchovies, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams, and jellies, are subject to stamp according to the weight of each package; a one cent stamp if the package does not exceed two pounds in weight, and a stamp af an additional cent for every pound or fraction of a pound in excess of two pounds in weight.—*Exchange.*

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

THE NEW BOUNTY ACT.—The bounty bill which passed Congress provides that every soldier who was discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service" shall be held to have filled his full term of enlistment, and be entitled to a bounty accordingly. Also that a widow, minor children or parents in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty to which such soldier would be entitled if living. All claims for bounty under the act of July, 1866, shall be void unless presented prior to December 1, 1869.—*Ex.*

CHURCH DEDICATION—The New Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Pa., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sabbath, the 23d day of May, 1869. Rev. R. A. Fink, President of the Alleghany Synod and Rev. H. Baker, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altoona, will be present (D. V.) on this occasion. There will be services in the church on Saturday evening previous. The neighboring Lutheran ministers and ministers of other denominations and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from W. W. Whitney Music Publisher, Toledo, O., the "Great Women's Suffrage," song and chorus, entitled—"*We'll Show You When we Come to Vote*," by Frank Howard: The title is beautifully illustrated. Price forty cents.

"Oh! sad is the fate of Women-kind,
Trod under foot we've always been,
But when we vote you soon will find,
That we'll fix these *Terrible Men*."

This is just the song for the times. Send for it.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting will be held in the Court house on Tuesday of Court week the 27th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. Let there be a full turn out of all who feel any interest in our railroad enterprise. Now is the time if we ever expect to get a railroad. Come with your minds made up to subscribe to the utmost limit of your ability and we will soon have a road. 2t.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—It has been suggested that the town council purchase a few fancy ducks and geese to stock the ponds on Juliana street. They would thus not only adorn the public square but also utilize the now unproductive waste of waters in that portion of the town. We hope they will give the matter prompt attention.

Books and Periodicals.

THE PROBE—We have just received the initial of this new Quarterly. Its object is the investigation of the use of stimulents and Narcotics and the social evils resulting therefrom, with a view to the discovery of methods of reform and cure. It is edited by Joseph Parrish M.D. and issued from the Sanitarian, Media, Penna. Price $1,00 per year.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April is on our table containing the conclusion of "Doubles and Quits: a comedy of Errors." by Lawrence Lockhart. "The "Outgoing and incoming President" by Maga. Cornelius O' Dowd Contributes his usual instalment. "The Triumvirate" in which Gladstone, Bright and Lowe get a pretty liberal allowance of Tory abuse. Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill is also severely criticised at considerable Length. "John Keble." Sir John Lawrence. Part I, and an article "On the Reorganization of the Armies of the Continental Powers make up this number. Reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 140 Fulton Street New York.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW reprint, for March has just been issued containing: The Royal Engineers. Russian Literature. Furguenief's Novels. Dean Milman. Revolutions in the Queen's English. The increase of Lunacy. The Hudson Bay Company. What is Man's chief End? Public Works in India. The Reconstruction of Germany. Published by Leonard Scott Publishing Company 140, Fulton street, New York.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—We have received from the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, advance sheets of the "Life of Jefferson Davis, with a Secret History of the Southern Confederacy, gathered 'Behind the Lines in Richmond,'" by Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," &c. The work is sold only by subscription, and the publishers want an agent in every county. No doubt that Pollard has the material for giving a correct life of the distinguished rebel chief, as well as for laying bare much of the secret history of the rebellion. His opportunities during the rebellion for observing the character and conduct of Davis, and for obtaining information which has never yet been made public, were undoubtedly great, and unquestionably he availed himself of them. He was near the subject of his history during the whole war, and his observations will probably be both critical and just. All who are curious to know more of the rebel chief than they know now, can satisfy themselves by subscribing.

THE following extract from a chapter on Buchanan's Message will give an idea of the character of the work.

The message of the President, delivered to Congress, in December, 1860, had an effect which has not been duly appreciated in history, and which was scarcely recognized in the newspapers of the day. Mr. Buchanan was timid, secretive, ingenious; one of those time-serving politicians, who had managed to keep constantly in public life, not an ostentatious partisan, but a traditional office-holder, an "old public functionary," one of those men who make extraordinary successes in the political arena without the force of merit and through the sheer ingenuity of the demagogue. He had neither courage nor intellectual decision. "To see him," said a distinguished Virginia politician, who visited him during the impending difficulties of the country, "cowering beneath the full length portrait of Andrew Jackson on the mantelpiece of the reception room of the White House, munching a dry cigar, and asking querulously what he could do, or what he should do, was more than human patience could endure, or human pity tolerate." This despicable old man was grotesquely balancing on the question of peace and war. He was apparently resolved to trifle with the time service of a great occasion, and he was desperately anxious to save the remnant of his administration from the imputation of a civil war.

THE Bedford Lyceum was permanently reorganized on Friday evening last, by the election of the following officers.

President—J. R. Durborrow.
Vice-Presidents—M. A. Points, J. M. Reynolds.
Secretary—H. D. Tate.
Treasurer—J. T. Keagy.

A lively interest has been awakened in this matter, and a good deal of zeal manifested on the part of the membership. We hope to see the society flourish.

D. R. WAGNER Esq., of the *Shippensburg News* dropped in on us a few days ago looking hale and hearty. Having taken to himself a better-half he came to spend a few days of his honeymoon in visiting his old friends in this place. As he has concluded to abandon the brotherhood of bachelor editors, we wish him joy in his new estate.

Without a Good Digestion.

All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. *Of course he would.*

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer intimating that he has *no faith* in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, *so much the worse for him.* His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The *masses*, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as *bigoted unbelief*, as well as *bigoted credulity*, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, *deserves to suffer.*

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

The flour market is remarkably dull, the demand being limited to small lots for the supply of the home trade at yesterday's quotations; small sales of superfine at $5@5 50 per barrel; extras at $5 75@6 10; 400 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6 50@7 25; 100 barrels prime do. do., at $7 12½. Ohio and Indiana do. do., in lots at $8@9, and fancy lots at $10@12; about 100 barrels rye flour sold at $7. In corn meal there is nothing doing. There is not much doing in wheat, the millers confining their purchases to small lots for immediate consumption; sales of red at $1 65@1 75, and amber a $1 80. Rye is unchanged and further sales of Penna. at $1 45. The offerings of corn are small and are held firmly; sales of yellow at 88@90, and 1,000 bushels mixed at 86c. Oats are steady, with sales of western at 76@78c, and Southern Penna. at 65@70c. Prices of barley and malt are nominal. Whisky is held firmly, with sales at 94c, tax paid.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MARRIED.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Thursday, April 29th, 1869, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr CHARLES T. BIDDLE and Miss EVE ANN KOONS, all of Friends Cove, this county.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. C. U. Hileman, Mr. JAMES OVER and Miss SARAH MOCK, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 27th ult, in Union twp., Mrs. Barbara Boyer. Aged 50 years, 3 months and 28 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, the 29th day of May 1869. The Real Estate of John Kennard late of Monroe township dec'd. Consisting of a farm of about 180 acres, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, said tract has a number of fruit trees of various kinds, is well timbered with abundance of water. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m., of said day where terms will be made known.
3may4t JAMES CARNELL, Administrator.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS.

The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Thursday, the 1st day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.
7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Colledge, late of East Providence twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims, are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment.

JOSEPH R. COLLEDGE,
JOHN COLLEDGE,
4may Administrators.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. It contains just the information which everybody needs hundreds of times a year, and sells with unparalleled rapidity, even among those who seldom look at a Subscription Book. It is impossible, in an advertisement to give any adequate idea of the immense amount and variety of information in it. The book itself must be seen and examined to be properly appreciated. Nearly every family will buy it, and it will be found about as great a necessity among all classes as the daily or weekly newspaper. Send for circular and full information.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publisher.
Hartford, Conn., Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.
7may4t

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the only infallible Hair Preperation for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the Hair from falling out. *It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTRIOUS, AND SILKEN.*

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. R. P. HALL & CO. Nassua, N. H. Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
7may1m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Thursday, April 29, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS	
Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
₰5.55	LE 8.40	Huntingdon,	ac10.10	AR4.20	
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.38	3.48	
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16	
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41	AR 10.20			LE2.35	
	LE 10.25	Saxton,	LE8.20	AR2.30	
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08	
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00	
	10.10	Piper's Run,		1.40	
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20	
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05	
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00	
₰7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.20	AR2.25	
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	8.10	2.10	
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	8.05	2.05	
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.55	LE1.55	
		Broad Top City.			

April 29, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

TWO FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP REAL ESTATE.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE.

A SPLENDID FARM WITHIN TWO MILES OF BEDFORD.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, on very reasonable terms, and at reduced prices, the following described, very valuable real estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situated in Morrison's Cove, about one mile from Lafayettesville, and four miles from Woodberry, in Middle Woodberry twp., containing 102 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with one and a half story log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Jackson Stuckey on the east, Christ. Kochenderfer on the north, John Keagy on the west, and Ignatius Brant's heirs on the south. This can be made one of the neatest and most pleasant little farms in the Cove with very little expense. There is an abundance of water, plenty of fruit and splendid timber upon it—all that is necessary to make it desirable.

ALSO.

A MOST EXCELLENT TRACT OF LIME STONE AND RIVER BOTTOM LAND, within two miles of Bedford, containing 225 acres, about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation and the balance well timbered. There are excellent new buildings erected thereon with a well of never failing water at the door. There are two orchards of choice fruit upon it. 75 acres of meadow, (River Bottom) can be cultivated with trifling expense. The upland is in a good state of cultivation, well set with clover and under good fence. There is sufficient timber upon it to pay for the farm several times if thrown into the Bedford market. Apply to
J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney at Law,
7maytf Bedford Pa.

$3.00 PRESENTED! BIBLES. $3.00

To Agents to sell Bibles in any field with other Books. A PATENT POCKET PROSPECTUS FREE. PARMELEE & CO., 738 Sansom St., Phila. 1w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

A work descriptive of Washington City; inside and Outside Ur masked and exposed. The spiciest, most thrilling, most entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. Send for Circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome Street, New York City. 15apr4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE-COATS

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field, and Hospital, Adventures of Spies and Scouts, with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War.

It contains over 100 fine Engravings and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circular and see our terms, and full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 10apr4w

ESTATE OF PAUL WERTZ, dec'd Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Paul Wertz, late of Cumb' Valley, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby not fied to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Accounts can be presented to D. R. ANDERSON, at Centerville, or JOSEPH WERTZ, Executor.
March 26 6t

New Advertisements.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL A WEEKLY PAPER.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, 90, 92 & 94 GRAND ST., N. Y., Commenced, April 3d.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Publishing House by which the present Journal is issued has been extensively engaged, for nearly half a century, in the work of promoting general education, and diffusing information among the people of the United States, through the medium of valuable books, in all the leading departments of knowledge. In further pursuance of this important object, and recognizing the increasing tendency of the public to cultivate the periodical form of literature, the publishers have engaged in the enterprise of a Weekly Journal, which they design to make worthy of the liberal patronage of the reading community.

Omitting ordinary news, and avoiding partisan advocacy, both political and sectarian, the Journal will be devoted to general literature, to science, art, and education, and to the diffusion of valuable information upon subjects of public importance. It is intended to make use of all resources, original and selected, domestic and foreign, which can give interest and variety to its pages; and neither exertion nor expense will be spared to secure the aid of the best talent of the time. We abstain from the large profession and the parade of conspicuous names so common on these occasions, and trusting to the intelligence of the people, shall be content to let the Journal speak for itself.

The department of literature will embrace:—

Fiction, in the form of both serial Novels and short stories;
Essays upon Literary and Social Topics;
Sketches of Travel and Adventure;
Discussions upon Art, Books, and Kindred Themes;
Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of Town or Country; and
Poems by our foremost Poets.

Illustrations will form an important feature in the plan of the JOURNAL. Nearly every number will be accompanied by either an
Illustrated supplement on some popular Theme, a Steel Engraving in the best style of the Art, or a large Cartoon engraved on wood.

No. 1.—Contains a Cartoon of the Grand Drive in the Central Park, a Spirited and Animated Scene.

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No. 4.—An Art Supplement, containing New York Illustrated with 13 Superb Illustrations.

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Novelty, freshness, and continual change will be aimed at in this department. The Illustrations will usually be valuable as works of art; those on steel, and the Cartoons, consisting of views of American scenery, by our most distinguished painters, and illustrations of character and life, by our foremost draughtsman. *They will be printed with extra care on separate sheets*, and may be either bound in the volume at the close of the year, or framed to hang upon the wall. *The JOURNAL, in this feature, will be unlike any other.*

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A. M., 1864, S. 2. CONSTITUTION BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND STRENGTHENING BITTERS IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY. DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the ALISMA FOR THE HAIR, Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

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ALISMA, THE BEST HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER IN THE WORLD!

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The Cheapest, and most satisfactory OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

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Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, B

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHY DO NOT OUR TEETH LAST OUR LIFETIME!

That they are made perfect, if the right materials are furnished, there cannot be a doubt.

But are the necessary elements furnished to children as they are to the young of other animals? And do we not subject our teeth to deleterious influence from which animals that obey their natural instinct are exempt.

The young of other animals, while dependent on the mother, get lime, and phosphorus, and potash, and silex, and all the other elements of which the teeth are composed, from the blood or milk of the mother, and she gets them from the food which Nature provides containing these elements in their natural proportions.

But when can the child in its forming state get these necessary elements, whose mother lives principally on starch, and butter, and sugar, neither of which contains a particle of lime, phosphorus, potash, or silex? Nature performs no miracles. She makes teeth as glass is made, by combining the elements which compose them according to her own chemical principles. And this illustration is the more forcible because the composition of the enamel of the teeth and of glass is very nearly identical; both, at least, requiring the combination of silex with some alkaline principle.

If, then, the mother of an unborn or nursing infant lives on white bread and butter, pastry and confectionary, which contain no silex, and very little of the other elements which compose the teeth, nothing short of a miracle can give her a child with good teeth, and especially with teeth well enamelled.

But what articles of food will make good teeth? Good milk will make good teeth, for it makes them for calves. Good meat will make good teeth, for it makes them for lions and wolves. Good vegetables and fruits will make good teeth, for it makes them for monkeys.

Good corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye and indeed, everything that grows, will make good teeth, if eaten in their natural state, no elements being taken out; for every one of them does make teeth for horses, cows, sheep, or some other animal. But starch, sugar, lard, or butter will not make good teeth. You tried them all with your child's first teeth, and failed; and your neighbors have tried them, and indeed all Christendom has tried them, and the result is that a man or woman at forty with good, sound teeth is a very rare exception.—*Dr. A. J. Bellows.*

FLOWERS IN FARMERS' GARDENS.

Who is there that does not love flowers, and who among all classes have more need of the beautiful in nature and art than the laboring man? Surround a man exhausted by hard labor with the beautiful and he will almost forget his exhaustion, if he has a spark of taste for the beautiful in him.

Our suburban towns and rural places, where labor has held undisputed sway for so long a time, are annually becoming more attractive by the introduction of educated taste, in surrounding the dwellings, &c., with the ornamental as well as the useful.

The love and culture of flowers has a refining tendency; the mind and the heart are made the better in such pursuits. The care and cultivation of them elevate and purify the mind. Children are often inspired with cheerful views of life, and in their care their manners are softened, and they become attached to their homes and rural pursuits.

Wherever we see flowers cultivated we find a greater degree of intelligence and refinement; children, as well as grown persons, are more respectful and orderly, so much so that a traveler will have his attention called to it in merely passing along. He will see all about the buildings and premises indications of taste, neatness and order; an air of thrift, comfort and good farming will also be observed.

The wide-spread and deeper love and cultivation of flowers will give a happy and more enduring love of home, and affect the character of our homes as well as our farms. Instead of seeing our door yard, with poor broken-down gates and rickety fences, where cattle, pigs, geese, &c., are at home, we shall see handsome enclosures well filled or ornamented with fruits and flowers; these will not only please the eye of the inmates and passers, but give an increased money value to the place.

The employment and culture of the garden, and the beautiful, is peculiarly adapted to bring back the strength and equanimity of the invalid body or mind, and wean from sorrows occasioned by bereavemnet of friends. The care of flowers will often, by diverting the mind, perform cures that no medicine of the apothecary can heal.

Few dwellings are there where flowers or climbers cannot be cultivated, and thereby add to, if not entirely change, the appearance and whole aspect of the home.

It is not my purpose to give an entire list of plants suitable for the farmer's garden and yard, but if anything I may advance will induce even one to commence or increase their culture, or even encourage the wavering, my object will be accomplished.

The good judgment and taste of all will lead to the adoption of suitable ornamental shrubs, climbers, flowers, &c. Among the more common and hardy climbers we find the Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, the Yellow Trumpet Monthly, and the Evergreen Monthly Honeysuckle; there are also a variety of climbing roses, such as the Michigan, the Baltimore Belle, &c.; the last has large clusters of pale, almost white, double flowers, with a waxy blush. The Virginia Creeper or American Woodbine is a very beautiful and ornamental climber. The leaves in the autumn assume a rich and gorgeous tint, and it is the most ornamental and showy plant of its genus.

In order that the garden should retain its beauty and attractiveness throughout the season, there should be a succession of flowers from the time the snow leaves the ground in spring till fall frosts destroy vegetation; and a judicious selection, even if only few in numbers, will give a pleasing variety and effect. Bulbous flowers for earliest, such as snowdrops, crocuses, &c.; bloodroot and violets soon follow, and other herbaceous perennials and annuals for successors, with later-blooming bulbous plants, annuals, &c., for late summer and fall flowers.

The cultivator will be at no loss what kinds to select to secure a constant succession; if he is, let him address some one of the many florists who issue descriptive catalogues with directions for culture, &., who advertise in his agricultural paper, and procure their catalogue, which will be found to be worth to him many times the price.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CABBAGE PLANTS should be set out as soon as spring fairly begins. Make a hole in the ground with a pointed stick, pour in liquid manure, then put in the plant, and press the ground close around it. Treated in this way, cabbage plants never fail to grow.

THE Military authorities in Canada have introduced the earth closet system at the barracks and invite farmers to purchase the refuse for fertilizing purposes.

Humorous.

"THIS world is all a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "but if you have no objection, I'd like to see the show a little longer."

A NOODLE writes to ask *Punch* if there is any truth in the old saying, that "pigs see the wind," and if so, what wind is it they see. *Punch* replies, "Why, of course they can, and the particular wind in question is a 'Sow-wester.'"

AT a certain church fair, held during the winter, a set of Cooper's works was promised to the individual who should answer a certain number of conundrums. A dashing young fellow was announced winner, and received a set of wooden pails!

"I SAY, Pompey," said one freedman to another, "dis chile has tried lots ob gitt fares and tings for a prize, but nebber could draw anything at all." "Well, Cæsar, I'd ,vise you to try a hand-cart; de chances are a tousand to one dat you could draw dat."

THE other day X. called on Madam Q. "Madam, can I see your husband?" "No, sir; he is out at present. He went out to buy a cigar." "Did he say when he would return madam?" "No." "Has he been gone long?" "More than twenty years." "Ah, I see," said X., "he wanted to get a good one."

A DOMESTIC, newly engaged, presented to his master, one morning, a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, you rascal, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is, that the pair down stairs is in the same fix."

A BOY in Cambridge was recently excused from school to attend a funeral; but a truant officer found him, soon after, witnessing a game of baseball, and asked him why he did not go to the funeral. With the utmost coolness, the youngster replied—"I went down to the house to attend it, but the man isn't dead yet.

"ARE you an Odd Fellow?"

"No, sir, I've been married a week."

"I mean do you belong to the Order of Odd Fellows?"

"No! I belong to the order of married men."

"Thunder! how dumb. Are you a mason?"

"No. I am a carpenter by trade."

"Worse and worse! Are you a Son of Temperance?"

Confound you, no. I am the son of Mr. John Gosling."

A CLERGYMAN, in the county of Durham, England, tells the following anecdote:—He had taught an old man in his parish to read, and had found him an apt pupil. After the lessons had finished, he had not been able to call at the cottage for some time, and when he did he only found the wife at home. How's John? said my friend. He's canny, sir, said his wife. How does he get on with his reading? Nicely, sir. Ah, I suppose he'll read his bible very comfortably, now. Bible, sir! bless you, he was out of the bible and into the newspaper long ago.

HEAVY THUNDER.—We have seen the following in print before but as there is some change it will bear telling over again:

A family in La Crosse, Wisconsin have been missing stove-wood for several weeks past. On the return of one of the members of the family, a few days since, the case was stated, and Sunday night a very pretty stick of fuel was left with others on the wood-pile. In the stick were two ounces of powder, for safe keeping. Monday the stick was there; Tuesday the stick was there, and the laugh was getting on the man who fixed it. Wednesday morning the stick was gone. Wednesday forenoon an explosion was heard in a house near by, and a kitchen window was spared no *panes!* On going to the spot, a *sight* might have been seen. The stove had joined a *piece* conference. A kettle of pork and cabbage shot up through the roof like an arrow. A dish of apples, stewing on the stove, gave the ceiling the appearance of a map of California. A cat, sleeping under the stove, went through the broken window, as though after the devil or a doctor. The cat has not been heard from since, but a smell of burnt cat hair pervades the house very thoroughly! A flat-iron was hoisted into a pan of dough, a chair lost three legs, the wood box looks *sick*, while the roof of the house looks like a busted apple-dumpling. The occupant of the ruins says, "Such dunder never comes before, or he buys a *lightenin' rod by tam.*

THE New-Orleans police relate an incident, recently occuring in the city, which discloses a very adventurous disposition on the part of a certain burgler. It appears that he had entered a house in which a couple of young ladies resided. In his search after plunder, he visited their apartment. Seeing the disorder in which sometimes the rooms of young ladies are left, an idea occurred to him to examine and then try on the loose apparel scattered about. The hoops, with their many tangled bars, were first adjusted to his person. Then he donned the overskirt, and over this he put the dress. Next he found a bonnet, and, after carefully adjusting the veil, looked the beau ideal of a young lady incognito. But his rashness did not end here. The beatiful faces lying on the pillow were irresistibly tempting to the bold intruder. He must have a kiss, even if it led to detection. The ripe, full lips were smiling, and the yellow hair lay like floss of gold on the pillow. The burglar had good taste. A moment hesitating, his discretion flew away, and his impure lips pressed those of the sleeping beauty. A faint scream, and the lady started up in bed.

"Who are you, ma'am?"

"Only your aunt, my dear; don't you know your aunt?" was the reply from behind the veil.

"What! not aunt B——!"

"Yes, indeed!"

"Oh, I'm so glad!" and the white arms were thrown around the neck of the impostor, and passionate kisses rained on the face of the pretended relative.

"Now lay right down, my dear, and go to sleep. I'll see you again in the morning." And with this benevolent injunction the "aunt" hastily left the room.

The next morning the young lady's dress was found in the hall below, and, although she searched every room, no aunt was to be found.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.
25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL WHIP,
MARTIN H. BORTZ,
21mar6t Administrators.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.
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PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.
Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

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SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

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A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.
A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
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If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
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If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUBE AINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.
☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

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TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
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COTTON YARNS,
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BOOTS,
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Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
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CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.
We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.
TERMS—Cash, notes or products. ap23 68

OUR NEW FAMILY
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.
which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably
THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.
The machine in question is
SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL
It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotten thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc, are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.
New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.
A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase A selection can then be made understandingly Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to
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